Newmont Mining Corporation is a Fortune 500 gold mining company with significant and extensive operations in Nevada. Newmont is proud to demonstrate industry leadership in our environmental and social performance as recognized by our inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index for the fourth year in a row, and our ranking of 44th on Corporate Responsibility magazine's 2011 list of the 100 Best Corporate Citizens.

Newmont makes extensive use of dual frequency RTK receivers for surveying, environmental monitoring, machine control, and safety applications. The use of these receivers is crucial for Newmont to operate in safe and efficient manner.

Newmont is particularly concerned with the test data showing interference with these dual frequency RTK receivers. Newmont notes that LightSquared, in their filing, acknowledges these very receivers are the ones that are most affected by LightSquared's proposed terrestrial transmissions.

Newmont finds LightSquared's claim that their operation "...will not adversely affect the performance of over 99 percent of GPS receivers" to be misleading as it based on raw numbers of receivers rather than on cost and economic impact. In essence, LightSquared is claiming that the GPS chipset in a $20 cell phone is equivalent to the two $20,000 GPS receivers used on a robotic blasthole drill. Newmont has over 250 GPS receivers on heavy mining machinery in Nevada alone, a capital expense in excess of 5 million dollars.

Beyond the acquisition cost of these receivers, it is important to note the operational impact in day-to-day operation. These GPS receivers are required equipment and are key to our ability to produce gold in a safe and cost effective manner. When these receivers are damaged or fail, Newmont shuts the machine down until a repair is made – at a production cost of tens of thousands of dollars an hour.

Finally, costs aside, Newmont is even more concerned with the impact on our employees and contractor safety should we not be able to use these technologies in our operations. Without GPS navigating the drill to the next hole, we would have to revert to the unsafe practice of having a team of humans in the pit staking out the holes. Without GPS identifying what grade material the shovel is currently digging, we would have to revert to having a team of humans climbing over the material after the blast staking and flagging the different ore body types.

The potential for injuries and fatalities due to trips and falls on the unstable ground as well as exposure to rocks falling from the pit walls is currently mitigated by the use of RTK GPS. The use of these technologies in mining has had a direct impact in the reduction in fatalities of these types by removing the human from the risky environment. Yet the use of these technologies would be significantly compromised should LightSquared be allowed to proceed as planned.

LightSquared's rhetoric and cost comparison is meaningless compared to the cost of a human life. Newmont refuses to compromise safety in any manner at any of our operations, and asks that the FCC prevent any further deployment of LightSquared until it can be shown conclusively and independently not to interfere with these GPS systems.

Respectfully submitted,

NEWMONT.

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